NEWS CONDENSED.

Concise Record of the Week. EASTERN.

Three boys at Rondont, N. Y., dared one another to venture upon thin ice. All were drowned.

The notorious Mme. Mandelbaum, her son, and her cierk, indicted at New York for receiving stolen goods, have vanished. The forfeited bail of the trie amounts to \$21,000.

George W. Jones, of the New York Times, relievates his statement that the Grant fund of \$250,000 in Wabash bonds has not tailed to pay interest; that the late Edwin D. Morgan guaranteed the principal of the subscription, and that the large estate of the latter is in no way involved.

Feignespaugh's brewery at Newark, N. J., was barnel, the loss reaching

The entertainment for the actors' fund at New York netted \$10,000. Presidentelect Cleveland, who came from Albany to attend the performance, was the chief marnet, and his reception by the vast audionce was very enthusiastic. Mr. Cleveland's box was guarded by the police, for the purpose of excluding interviewers and politi-

The Aldermen of New York have passed over the Mayor's veto a resolution permitting the construction of a surface railroad in Broadway.

A number of the pig-iron furnaces at Pittsburgh, Pa., will blow in during January, the stock on hand being lighter now than at | will be an effort made to pass the bankruptcy any previous time for years.

During the progress of a party at the residence of Farmer Young, of Stafford's Corners, Coun., some one attempted to meddle with some dynamite cartridges that lay on the kitchen shelf. A terrific explosion followed. The house was blown to pieces. One of the guests was killed outright, and four more will die.

WESTERN.

Science Hall, at Madison, Wis., with its chemical, physical, zoological, and geological appliances and collections, laboratories, etc., was entirely destroyed by fire. The insurance is \$41,600, but the loss can not be estimated, as some of the materials and colections destroyed can not be replaced.

In a street brawl at Vienna, Mo., John H. Diggs, editor of the Courier, shot and killed Thomas M. Watkins, editor of the Herald. The fight grew out of a personal controversy in the columns of their news-

Orrin A. Carpenter, once charged with the murder of Zora Burns at Lincoln, Ill., a year ago, but subsequently tried and acquitted, was shot at the other day in Lincoln by William H. Burns, the father of the murdered girl. The bullet missed its mark.

The Federal Grand Jury at Omaha has indicted Register Parker, Col. W. H. defraud the Government in connection with the sale of Otoe Indian lands.

were \$2,261,000, a decrease of \$286,000 from Bends issued to Pacific Railway

said to mean that Mormon rule in Arizona has petered out.

Miss Lizzie May Ulmer, a charming young actress, who has recently risen to a bigh position in the dramatic profession is high position in the dramatic profession, is underlined for a brief engagement at Me-Vicker's Theater, Chicago.

The Board of Agriculture, of Ohio, reports the condition of wheat at the present time as 03; rye, 80; and barley, 57. The area sown is figured at: Wheat, 74; rye, 98; and

The banking-house of Raymer, Seanew buildings.

destitute elegumstances.

SOUTHERN.

Dallas, Tex., seems to be an unconthe Dallas gamblers have quit.

House to simpley women to perform elerical the mallawork. In the delate the opening of every avenue of later to women was fully in-

Dakota, Mentana, Idabo, and Washington Terr tories. These lands are worth \$10 an nere upon an average, and their total value is all of \$150,000.000. An English syndicale has offered to buy the whole tract for \$350,000,000 if the title can be made good. The settlers upon these lands make buter complaint that the railroad now demands \$20 and \$50 an acre for their homesteads, a though it was understood when they first located that the price should be \$2.60 an acre. They have cultivated the lands and greatly improved them, and are now asking that Congress shall grant them relief from the extertion of the 000 acres at stake, and the Texas Pacific 15,-040,000, and the other roads an aggregate of about 100,000,000. Several of these for feiture bills passed the House at the last session, and now await action in the Senate.

The House Committee on Rivers and Harbors promises to unload the annual river and harbor bill Jan. 15. President Arthur has sent to the

Senate the following nominations:

Hegh McCulloch of Indiana. Secretary of the Treasury: Frank Hatton of lowa, Postmaster General; Gen. Schnyler Crosby of New York, Frist Assistant Foesmaster General; James Harlan of Iowa, Piesiding Judge of the Court of Commissioners on the Alabama Claims; William L. Scruege of Georgia, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Fleuipotentiary of the United States to the United States of Colorobia; Jehn Baker of Illmois, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to Venezuela; Thomas O. Osborne of Infinois, Minister Resident and Consul General of the United States to the Argentine Republic; Thomas Adamson of Pennsylvania, Consul General of the United States at Panama; G. H. Heap of Fennsylvania, Consul General of the United States at Constantinople; Fulton Faul, of New York, Consul General of the United States at Bucharest; Willard P. Tisdeil, of Ohio, Agent of the United States to the States of the Congo Association; Wm. P. Dunwoody, of Iowa, member of the National Board of Health; Walter Q. Gresham, of Indiana, Circuit Judge of the United States in the Seventh Judicial Circuit.

Congressman Cobb, of Indiana, says Senate the following nominations:

Congressman Cobb, of Indiana, says a Washington correspondent, will make as effort to pass some additional land-grant forfeiture bills during the present session. There bill. The canal men are preparing for a fight to get their bills through this session The hardest work will be done by those in terested in the Hennepla, the Ere, and the Maryland and Delaware Canals. The Nicaraguan Canal men will attempt to have some action taken by the House to the advancement of their interests. There will be an effort made also to pass the bill restricting

the coinage of silver dollars.

П	Following is the regular	monthly
H	debt statement, issued on the 1st	inst.:
	Bonds outstanding— Four one-half per cents. Four per cents Three per cents. Refunding certificates. Navy pension fund.	\$350,000,000 787,693,450 194,190,590 263,150 14,000,000
ì	Total interest-bearing debt	1,196,147,190
	Matured debt Debt bearing no interest— Legal-tender notes. Certificates of deposit. Gold and silver certificates.	\$0,238,435 346,739,306 22,695,040 254,045,471 6,074,279
	Total without interest. Total debt Total interest. Cash in Treasury Debt, less cash in Treasury. Increase during November. Decrease since June 30.	\$0\$0,424,006 1,835,509,591 10,438,184 428,010,788 1,417,906,986 747,124 32,148,949
	Current liabilities— Interest due and unpaid. Debt on which interest has ceased Interest thereon. Gold and silver certificates United States notes held for re-	\$1,764,511 9,238,485 276,735 254,615,471

Interest repaid by companies-By transportation service...... \$18,876,062 By cash payments, 5 per cent, net

Available assets-

The annual report of William E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, has been made pulic. In connection with the statement that three new ships had been successfully launched, the Secretary says it has been shown that American steel makers can read-By furnish excellent material for ship-buildout that comparisons of speed between the grave & Co., of Toledo, has been compelled new crusers and the great transatiantic racto suspend business, with limitities of 5400. Ing steamers are unfair because the fatter 000. Its assets include the Eric street raff- attain their high speed only by the sacrifice of way, a cotton-mill, and a large number of qualifies essential to a ship of war, and adds that the former could overtake 96 per cent. of Two Bishops and three laymen of the the merchant steamers of the world. The re-Mormon Church were sentenced at Prescett, port calls attention to the necessity for tor-Arizons, for bigamy. Three are fined \$5,500 pedo boats, and recommends the construceach and must serve three years and a balf tion of seven modern cruisers annually for kets and butchers & produce and provisions in prison, and two others will be confined the next ten years. Commenting on the pressix months and fined \$500. One of the two ent condition of the navy, Secretary Chandmen has two wives and tweive children in her says that the disproportion between the expenditures therefor, and the results accomplished, is due to the policy of attempting at great cost to rehabilitate worn out structures under the name of repairs. The report recommends, the discontinuance of several genial sort of a place for gamblers. One mays-varils and workshops and certain imhundred and twenty cases were disposed of, provements in the management of the rethe fines aggregating \$6,000. Altogether the mainder, among these the exclusion of gambiers have recently paid the municipality politics, recites the history of the recent over \$10,000 in fines and costs. Knowing, aretic expeditions, comments at length upon like wise men, when they have had enough, the frauds connected with the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, fixes the, ordinary not more than \$100,000,000, and probably less, A negro named Perry was lynched at estimates at \$17,262,601, and those for in-Sulphur Springs, Texas, for the murder of creasing the navy at \$15,071,502, and, in farmer Jones and his wife, robbery being his conclusion, advocates Government encouragement for the development of our mer-The Georgia Legislature passed a chant marine, either in the shape of bounties resolution empowering the Clerk of the upon construction or payment for carrying

POLITICAL.

Fourteen boys escaped from the Business and the first seed at their respective captain on Business of a cope made of stored and blankets.

In a dispute about a small mine at Seates and the first and the business and the business will be driven out of use alternatively. There is, V. Responsible to the business and the business a

was chosen to carry the vote of Michigan to Washington. The Tennessee college selected Robert L. Chester, the oldest Democrat in the State, as messenger. The Texas electors sent Coveland a dispatch congratuating him on his 128,000 majority in that State. The Kansas college adopted resolutions expressing confidence in the character and ability of Blaine and Logan, and chose J. M. Miller messenger. At Des Moines, John Van Valkenburg was selected to carry the vote of Iowa to the national capital. The Wisconsin college imposed this trust upon J. W. Ostrander. The Missouri electors sent a conrailroad. The Atlantic and Pacific has 4,000,- gratulatory telegram to Cleveland and chose John I. Martin as messenger.

The official vote of Texas was canvassed on the 2d inst., thus completing the list of States, and below we print the complete and authentic popular vote for President in all of the States of the Union:

1 0 1 2 1 8 2

	STATES.	leveland.	laine	t. John.	utler
8					
r	Alabama	92,973	59,444	610	762
8	Arkansas	72,927	50,885	******	1,847
t	California	88,107	100,816	2,640	1,975
7	Colorado	27,728	36,290	761	1,958
31	Connecticut	67,182	65,898	2,494	1,685
f	Del ware	17,054	12,768	55	6
Ĺ	Florida	31,769	28,031	72	1004111
6	Georgia	312,455	337,481	12,074	10,910
1	Illinois.	244,990	238,463	3,028	8,293
t	Iowa	*177,286	197,080	1,564	0,000
1	Kansas	90,132	154,406	4,495	16,346
- 1	Kentucky	152,657	118,674	3,106	1,655
5	Louisiana	62,546	46,347	338	120
4	Maine	52,140			3,953
1	Maryland	96,932	85,600	2,794	531
i	Massachusetts	122,352	146,724	9,923	24,382
9	Michigan	1189,361	192,669	18,403	******
23	Minnesota	70,144	111,923	4,691	3,587
9	Mississippi	76,510	43,509		******
î	Missouri	\$235,989	202,925	2,153	******
	Nebraska	54,354	76,877	2,858	******
e	Nevada	5,577	7,193	*****	******
°.	New Hampshire.	33,166	43,166	1,573	552
-1	New Jersey	127,784	123,432	6,155	3,494
8	New York	563,154	502,005	25,205	17,004
ī	North Carolina	142,900	135,970	425	10
21.1	Ohio	308,280	400,082	11,069	5,179
×	Oregon Pennsylvania	24,593 399,747	26,852 474,268	488 14,306	723
e	Rhode Island	12,391	19,030	928	16,992 422
,	South Carolina.	60,890	21,733	0.40	944
93H	Tennessee	133,270	121,090	1,137	957
ħ.	Texas	223.208	88,353	3,511	3,321
ΔÚ	Vermont	17,342	38,411	1,612	785
	Virginia	\$145,497	139,356	143	A 969
	West Virginia	67,317	60,000	939	805
e	Wisconsin	146,477	161,157	7,656	4,598
0	Total	4,910,843	4,844,944	150,335	133,400
e	Cleveland's pln.				
	Total water				Out and

Total vote. 16,608,522
*Fusion—Cleveland and Butler electors.
'Fusion—Cleveland and Butler electors; one
Cleveland elector was voted for separately, receiving 149,835 votes, and one Butler elector was voted for separately, receiving 41,300 votes. Fusion—Blaine and Butler electors.

In an interview with a newspaper correspondent at Albany, Gov. Cleveland is re-

ported as saying: "I am not engaged in making Cabinets at the present time, the newspapers notwithstanding. My time is continuously broken in upon by the visits of people from all parts of the country. I am glad to meet them, and I trust I meet them cordially; but the hints, the suggestions, the discussions, and the differences of opinion with which they and I am frequently credited originate in the brains of the newspaper correspondents." "As, for example, your reported interview with Mr. Hendricks?" Interposed the correspondent. "Ah, as to that," said the Governor, his face clouding as he spoke, "th t was not simply false, it was mischievous and malicious. A man could go to sleep and dream of nething "I am not engaged in making Cabinets at the A man could go to sleep and dream of nething more utterly, wholly false than that I doubt, if two men, comparatively strangers, could ever was the greeting between Hendricks and myself. We spoke together for barely fifteen minutes, and our intercourse was more than friendly—it was warm and thoroughly cordial. I will not complain of any picture which any man chooses to draw of me from personal observation. If the visiting correspondent chooses to say that I wear a No. 3 hat and No. 10 shoes he is at liberty to do so. It is merely a question, then, whether his course is or is not in good taste; but when words are put into my mouth which I never uttered, and when I am accredited with statements which I never entertained, I must out a stop to it. We are not used to that sort of thing here. I will not permit it. I have not the slightest disposition to cloud in mystery anything connected with my office, with myself, or with my future course. There need be no guessing about it. If Senator This or Congressman That calls upon me it should furnish no Total..... \$428,340,788 man That calls upon me it should furnish no occasion for any newspaper writer to build speculation upon speculation till he reaches some startling conclusion. Let him come to me; I'll tell him frankly all I have said."

MISCELLANEOUS.

There were 296 failures in the United States reported to Evadstreet's during the week, against 237 in the preceding week, and 246, 247, and 169 in the corresponding weeks of 1883, 1882, and 1881, respectively. About Si per cent were those of small traders, ing in large quantities. The Secretary points whose capital was less than \$5,000. In the principal trades they were as ing 26, hardware and agricultural implements ors are iron and steel dealers of Pitts-18, dry goods 12, liquors 12, manufacturers 10, shoes 9, tobacco and cigars 8, papers, books, and stationery 7, men's furnishing goods 7, millinery 7, lumber and materials 7, grain and flour 7, furniture 7, fancy goods 7, drugs 7, bats 6, hotels and restaurants 6, mar-6, jewelry 5, bakers and confectioners 4, harnose 4, banks and bankers 3.

. The New York Sun, in a significant double-leaded editorial, discusses the question of "Our Coming National Currency," and reaches the conclusion that the national bank currency must go, and give place to a Government currency of coin and paper money. The article notes carefully the rapid decrease of the national bank circulation, and the more rapid increase in coin and coin

certificates, and says: "This will give us, by 1891, a grand total of \$1,135,000,000 of government currency against supplied by the banks. Of course, much may happen to modify or prevent this result. The conduct of men caunot be predicted so confidently as that of inanimate things. The legal tenders may be redeemed and withdrawn, the coinage of silver dollars may be suspended and the supply of gold may be diminished at the mines or be drained away to foreign countries. The decrease of national bank circulation may, on the other hand, be The electoral colleges of the various checked by favoring legislation, but the proba-Fourteen boys escaped from the States met at their respective expensis on bilities are greatly against these events, and, as

ing the Government to expel priests for illegally exercising their functions passed-217 to 98-notwithstanding the opposition of

The Mudir of Dongola has received news that the False Prophet is dead and his followers dying fast.

A deficit of 16,000,000 florins is shown in the Austrian budget.

The Judges of the English Court of Appeals have decided that Capt. Dudley and mate of the wrecked yacht Mignonette, who killed a boy in order to keep themselves alive, were guilty of murder.

LATER NEWS ITEMS.

The plague in Wise County, Va., which swept off nearly three hundred persons,

is decreasing in intensity. Fire swept away the business portion of the vihage of West Randolph, Va. The loss is estimated at \$65,000, with \$45,000

The death rate in Chicago for November was 16.8 to the 1,000-the lowest of any of the large cities of the world.

It is rumored that the London Telegraph has purchased a large tract of land in the Mojave desert, on the Pacific coast, to use the yucca plant in the manufacture of paper, the pulp to be shipped to New Orleans for Liverpool.

Francis Murphy, the temperance revivalist, exhibits twenty-five hundred signatures to the pledge as the result of a week's work at Pittsburgh.

During a terrible wind and rain storm at Trenton, N. J., fire broke out in the Home Rubber Company's Works, which were entirely consumed, involving a loss of \$50,000.

Nearly 100 deaths from small-pox have recently occurred in the village of Stoco, 100 miles east of Toronto, and other sufferers are dying for lack of attendance.

George Snyder, a farmer of Darrtown, near Hamilton, Ontario, is in jail, accused of the murder of his mother, aged 75 years, the object being to secure a certain mortgage which she held on his farm.

It is said that after Mr. Cleveland's resignation of the Gubernatorial office be will extend an invitation to the Democratic party leaders to visit him in Buffalo. The most prominent Southern aspirants for Cabinet portfolios are Money of Mississippi, Garland of Arkansas, and Barbour of Virginia. The rest have dropped out.

Some excitement is caused in London by rumors to the effect that English merchant vessels are fitting out, and loading with cargoes, intending to run the French blockade of the Chinese ports. French papers express great indignation at the scheme, and say that the humiliation that was visited on England for her course in breaking the American blockade during the rebellion may be repeated. It is said that the English Government will not do anything in the way of preventing the consummation of such a scheme unless there is a formal declaration of war between the two belligerents.

The marble cap-stone and pyramidal apex of aluminum were set in place upon 6th of December, completing the tallest structure in the world created by human hands. The ceremonies were quite simple, the great celebration being reserved for Washington's birthday. As soon as the cap-stone was set the national flag was spread upon the breeze at a height of (0) feet, a battery of guns in the White House lot fired a salute, and the people on the platform 500 feet above the ground sang the "Star-Spangled Banner." The Washington Monument Society, perched on the platform adopted a resolution congratulating the American people " on the completion of an enduring monument of our Nation's gratitude to the Father of his Country."

Masked robbers boarded a railroad train near Little Rock, Ark., and secured \$5,000 in each and valuables. Bloodbounds were put on the trail of the robbers, and six men were soon captured in the city. Three of them were identified.

The J. I. Case Plow Company, of Racine, Wis., has made an assignment for its creditors. The unsecured liabilities are from \$50,000 to \$70,000, and the assets meanly \$10,-000. The heaviest creditor is J. I. Case, Presfollows: General stores 58, grocers 31, cloth- ident of the company. Other large creditburgh, Pa.

> A MODERN writer thus defines honor: Standing fire well, and shooting a friend whom you love, in order to gain the praise of a few others whom you despise.

THE MARKETS.

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CONGRESSIONAL.

The Work of the Senate and House of Representatives.

THE second session of the Forty-eighth Congress opened at Washington on Monday. Dec. 1. Promptly at noon of that day the President of the Senate called that body to order, prayer was offered, and word was sent over to the House that the upper house was ready to proceed to business. Messre. Sherman and Garland were appointed a committee to inform the President that the Senate was ready to receive any communication be might be pleased to make. Mr. Cullom introduced a bill to prohibit distinctions being made in the military service of the United States against any class of American citizens; also, to enable officers of the army, promoted for gallant and distinguished services in the war of the robellion, to be retired with the rank and full pay of the grade to which they were promoted; Mr. Doloh presented a bill to prevent the obstruction of the navigable waters of the United States and to protect public works against trespass or injury. Dec. 1. Promptly at noon of that day the Pres-

protect public works against trespass or injury.
Mr. Ingalls offered a resolution which was agreed
to, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to, instructing the Committee on Public Lands to report such legislation as is necessary to authorize the Secretary of the Interior to summarily remove all fences illectally constructed on the public domain. The President's message was received and read, atter which the Senate adjourned. The Speaker's gavel rapped the House to order promptly at noon. The roll-call disolosed the presence of 222 members, and the Clerk was directed to inform the Senate that the House was ready to proceed to business. The Speaker appointed Messrs, Handall and Cox, of New York, a committee to wait upon the President in conjunction with a similar com-York, a committee to wait upon the President in conjunction with a similar com-mittee from the Senate, and inform him that mittee from the Senate, and inform him that Congress was ready to receive any communication he might be pleased to make. Mr. Holman presented the credentials of Mr. Shevely, member elect of the Thirteenth Indiana District, to succeed Mr. Calkins, resigned, and that gentleman took the oath of office. After listening to the reading of the President's message, the House voted to adjourn.

MR. VEST offered a resolution in the Senate, on the 2d inst., directing an investigation into all the leases of land in Indian Territory by Indian tribes. After a long debate the matter went over. Mr. Hawley introduced a bill appro-priating quite a large sum for the relief of the officers and crew of the wrecked Tal-la; coosa. The House adopted a resolu-tion presented by Mr. Follett, of Ohio, for an investigation into the conduct of Lot Wright, marshal at Cincinnati, and his armed deputies at the October election. Mr. Reagan called up the Commerce Committee's interstate commerce bill, and offered as a substitute what is generally known as the Reagan bill. Mr. Reagan entered into an exhaustive comparison of the two measures, advancing as the special merits of the substitute the facts that it prohibits a greater charge for shorter than for longer hauls for the same quantity of freight; that it gives complete legal, equitable and prompt remedies to the citizen for every injury indicted on him by the rail-roads; and that it absolutely prohibits pooling, instead of merely directing the commis-sion to inquire into the method of pooling and report what legislation is needed on the sub-Action on the motion to substitute was deferred by the adjournment. A BILL to suspend the colonge of the silver

dollar, and providing that there shall be no reissue of United States notes of a denomination issue of United States notes of a denomination less than \$5\$, was introduced in the Senate on the 3d inst., by Mr. McPherson, of New Jersey. The bill proposes that silver certificates shall be issued, redeemable on presentation at the Treasury. Mr. Vest's resolution calling for investigation into the leases of land made by Iadians in Indian Territory was amended so as to include within the scape of the investigation the leases of lands in all Indian reservations. The resolution was then agreed to. Mr. Slater gave notice of his intention to take up the bill declaring forteited the uncarned lands granted declaring forfeited the unearned lands granted declaring fortested the unearned lands granted in aid of the construction of the Oregon Central Railroad. The House, on motion of Mr. Cobb, of Indiana, declined to accept the Senate's amend-ments to the House bill forfeiting the un-earned land-grant of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company. The House went into com-mittee of the whole on the bill making tem-porary provision for the paral service. Mr. porary provision for the naval service. Mr. Randall stated that the appropriation for the support of the navy for the current fiscal year was \$15,638.160, a reduction of \$255,263 on last year's appropriation. The bill passed without amendment. Consideration of the interstate commerce bill was resumed. Mr. Seymour, a member of the Commerce Committe, supported the bill. He thought Reagan's substitute so strict as to interfere with the trade laws. Mr. Long, another member, favored the establishment of an Interstate Commerce Commission. Mr. Peters approved of the bill because it provided against the perpetration of wrongs by railroad companies by unreasonable freight charges.

Mr. Mitchell introduced a bill in the porary provision for the naval service.

MR. MITCHELL introduced a bill in the Senate, on the 4th inst., giving a pension of \$5,000 a year to Gen. Grant. Mr. Cameron sub-mitted a resolution, to lie over, to the effect that the Finance Committee be directed to inquire \$5,000 a year to Gen. Grant. Mr. Cameron submitted a resolution, to lie over, to the effect that the Finance Committee be directed to inquire whether it shall be expedient to expend a portion of the surplus revenue for the purpose of reviving the sulpping and export trade by allowing a rebate from tariff duties en foreign goods imported in ships built and owned in this country and by allowing a premium on American vessels. The interstate commerce bill was made the special order for Taursday, the 11th. The President sent the following recommendations to the Senate: Otis P. G. Clarke, of Rhode Island, Commissioner of Pensions: Luther Harrison, of Pennsylvania, Assistant Commissioner General of the Land Office. Commissioners for Alaska—John G. Brady, of Alabama, to reside at Sitka; George P. Ihric, of Pennsylvania, to reside at Wrangel; Chester Seeber, of California, to reside at Ounalaska. The Senate confirmed William P. Dunwoody, of Iowa, member of the National Board of Health; Frank Hatton, of Iowa, Postmaster General; John Schuyler Crosby, of New York, First Assistant Postmaster General. In the House, Mr. Morrison introduced a bill directing the Secretary of the Treasury in excess of \$100,000,000, Mr. Dunham introduced a bill to admit, free of duty, articles for the World's Exposition to be held by the colored race in Chicago in 1885. Mr. J. D. Taylor of Ohio offered a bill prohibiting the removal of any honorably discharged soldier, sailor, or marine, or any widow or dependent relative of the same, from any effice in the civil service, except for specific causes. The House then resumed consideration of the interstate commerce bill. Mr. Anderson supported the substitute offered by Mr. Reagan, though he did not think its provisions quite strong enough to secure the people against railroad extortion. Mr. Shively approved of the Beagan substitute often by Shively approved of the leagan substitute of the leaves several bills were introduced to repeal the laws sion as was proposed such unlimited powers, Several bills were introduced to repeal the laws authorizing the appointment of supervisors and deputy marshals at elections. Both houses ad-journed to Monday, the sth inst.

Metallic Soap. Porter-"Did you ring, sah?" Hotel Guest-"Yes; I want some

"There is the soap on the washstand,

"This? Do you call this hard ball "Best castile, sah. Don't it feel like

castile, sah?" "Well, no; rather more like cast iron," -Philadelphia Call.

THE New York Medical Tribune calls attention to the fact that since the production of eider in New England had almost ceased, there has been a marked increase in rheumatism and stone. European observers have called attention to similar facts abroad. M. Dumont, while examining the statistics of a hospital in Normandy, found that in fiftynine years only four cases of stone had been admitted. The ordinary beverage in Normandy is cider.

It's a pretty difficult thing for a highschool girl to think of something to say when she goes to write a composition, but as soon as she gets out of school and while on the way home she can say a whole newspaper full without think-

Next to sound judgment, diamonds, and peavle are the rarest things to be met with .- Do In B. uyere.

And children art wealthy at a very many ago -that is, they have the rocks.

THE POSTOFFICE.

Postmaster-General Hatton Reviews the Work of His Department.

Reduced Revenues Caused by the Reduction of Postage-The Postal Clerks.

Quick Local Service Demanded-Abolition of the Sinecure System.

We present below the salient features of the annual report of Postmaster General Hatton: For the fiscal year the revenues were \$43,338,-127.08; the expenses, \$46,404,986.65, leaving a deficit of \$3,006,833.57, to which are added outstanding debts and the credits of the Facific Railroads, raising the excess of disbursements over the revenues to \$5,294,484.12. The revenues were \$2,170,565,52 less than for the preceding year, owing to the reduction on postage from 3 to 2 cents. The amount paid Postmasters was \$11,283,836.87, an increase of \$268,436.41 over that of the previous year, and \$333,336.87 in excess of the appropriation. This excess. Mr. Hatton says, was unavoidable, because the law fixes the compensation of postmasters, and allows them to take it out of the revenues of their office before making their returns to the department. The aggregate amount appropriated for the service of the year was \$46,746,037.62, or \$341,076.97 more than the amount disbursed on account thereof, and \$336,-334.07 less than the total disbursements and outstanding liabilities.

The estimates for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1886, are: For the fiscal year the revenues were \$43,338,-

30, 1886, are: BECEIPTS. Money-order business....

\$51,272,820.24 DISBURSEMENTS. All expenses, including Pacific Rati-road credits. \$56,099,169.50

quarters. But a regular increase of 9 per cent. is expected, and that would place the receipts at the figure given above.

In the expenses there will probably be for compensation to postmasters a deficiency of at least \$1,500,000, and for transcertation by railroads about \$1,000,000. The estimate also contemplates the payment out of the appropriation of the entire cost of mail service on the Pacific railroads, a portion of which is now by law credited on the books of the Treasury, and does not appear in the appropriation for mail transportation. The amount involved by the contemplated change in the mode of settlement is approximated at \$1,100,000, which amount, added to the two deficiencies mentioned, will leave the estimates \$1,458,769,50 in excess of the appropriations for the present year.

The reduction of postage affected the sales of postal cards so that the number issued last year was 16,640,000 less than the preceding year. The collections on second-class matter were \$1,889,-592.14, an increase of \$184,414.61 over the preceding year. Of the source of revenue 24.90 per cent, was collected in New York, 9.41 per cent, at Chicago, 6.42 per cent, at Boston, with Philadelphia, St. Louis, Cincinnati, and San Francisco following in order.

There were 11,246,545 registered articles handled and 4.751,872 pieces of undelivered mail

dled and 4.751,872 pieces of undelivered mail were received at the Dead Letter Office. In speaking of the work of the Dead Letter Office

speaking of the work of the Dead Letter Office the report says:

"The amount realized from the sales of arti-clessor which no owner can be found is de-posited in the United States Treasury. The proceeds of the last auction sale, which was in January, 1884, was \$1,255.43. The money sepa-rated from dead letters which cannot be re-stored to the sender in also placed in the Treas-ury, and the amount deposited during the year was \$1,230.47. The value of postage stamps ury, and the amount deposited during the year was \$7.230.47. The value of postage stamps received from various sources and destroyed was \$2.082.18. The late Postmaster General Maynard ordered that such useful printed matter as had previously been sold for waste paper should be distributed among the inmates of the various hospitals, asylums, and other charitable and reformatory institutions within the District of Columbia. This practice still prevails, and 23,152 magazines, pamphiets, illustrated papers, Christmas cards, valentines, etc., were disposed of in that way during the year.

During the year there were 11,553 appointments to places in the postal service, the number being 549 less than during the preceding year. There are now 71,671 employes in the department.

partment.

The Postmaster General urges the development of the free-delivery system, holding that it encourages method in the delivery of mail and stimulates correspondence. He recommends that in densely populated districts hamlets be united in their postal accommodations, so as to bring them within the scope of the law which allows a free system to every post-office having more than 20,000 patrons. office having more than 20,000 patrons.

Mr. Hatton, citing the fact that the free-delivery system canned last year \$1,273,278.25 over its expenditures, says he is convinced the time has come for the reduction of postage of local letters.

The descriptory views with dealers the

The department views with jealous eye the growth of the messenger service system, and the Postmaster-General describes the duty of the postal service in the matter of quick local de-

"The necessity and demand, in cities, for prompt transmission and delivery of letters passing between business men and others has resulted in the establishment, in many places, of passing between business men and others has resulted in the establishment, in many places, of what may be termed letter-express companies, which, by the employment of messenger boys, are enabled greatly to facilitate intercourse of this character among merchants, professional persons, and others engaged in active life. It is done at a small expense and with so much system and promptness as seriously to diminish the revenues of the department at several letter-carrier offices. The patronage which is extended to these companies allords evidence that the free-delivery system, notwithstanding its facilities and benefits, has not progressed so far as to meet all the wants of energetic business life in large commercial cities. Therefore, further improvement of the service in this particular should, in my judgmenu, be attempted, not only to prevent a loss of revenue, but with a purpose to make it as useful as possible. I am of opinion that the public have a right to expect that this department should make the same effort to serve them promptly and faithfully in the transmission and delivery of letters as is done by private parties. I knew of no way in which this can be better accomplished than by the use of a special postage-stamp for letters malled and intended for special and prompt delivery at free-delivery offices. This stamp should be of the denomination of ten cents, and, when affixed to a letter, in addition to the proper postage charge, should insure for it as speedy a delivery as possible after its reception at any letter-carrier office. This outside distribution could be effected by employing messenger boys, at a small salary, and in such numbers as the circumstances should warrant. I am satisfied such an effort to accommend the free-delivery service to its patrons in the large cities where it is in operation."

The Postmaster-General says he agrees with the Secretary of War that those differers of the department who handle money should be insured by corporations instead of being required to give an official always in doubt.

to give an official bond, the solvency of which is always in doubt.

The report expresses confidence in the efficiency of the star route service, but urges the amendment of the laws relating to contracts in that branch so as to give the awards to persons who live along the line of the route, and thus stop the speculation business.

Tribute is paid to the postal clerks. The report depleres any attempt to weed out this branch of the service without cause, in conclusion the report gives data of the routins working of the department and urges the development of the foreign mail system generally, especially with Mexico. It also approves the suggestion made by the superintendent that routal notes be amended to be payable to order if desired, and describes the work on various buildings and facilities of the department.

WM. TURNER, the American sculptor, has lately finished at Flerence, Italy, the colossal statue of Commodore Perry, which is to be erected at Newport, B. L.

A NEGRESS of Crawford County, Ky. less than 30 years old, is the mother of eleven children.

handle Hoad, recently found \$30,000 in an empty car seat.

BENNIE JENIFER, a newsboy on the Pan-

M. Wourn, the man milliner, intends to come to America to lecture on art in dress